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contribution correlates tuberculosis and income. The Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, Mr. Watchorn, dwells on immigration and its bearing upon the problem. So the list of topics might be cited indefinitely.

Doubtless, in such a mass of material, contributions widely different in excellence and importance must be found. But, though each reader may best be left to judge what is most serviceable in this almost bewildering array, no one can well fail to be impressed by the magnitude of the movement of which these books are evidence, or to feel, even though he restricts his view so far as to see in men merely potential agents of production, a new sense of the import of the scourge against which the Congress and its work mark the growing protest.

J. A. F.

Co-operation at Home and Abroad. A Description and Analysis. By C. R. FAY. London: P. S. King & Son, 1908. 8vo, pp. xvi+403.

The author has given a good account of co-operation as it has developed in the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Italy. It is hardly necessary to add, since the field covered is so broad, that many diverse phases and species of co-operative enterprise are presented, under the general headings "Banks," "Agricultural Societies," "Workers' Societies," and "Stores." The chief value of the book attaches rather to the detailed description of these undertakings than to any analysis of economic principles involved in the aims and ideals of co-operation. Where such analysis is undertaken, in fact, the author seems to have in mind the uninitiated general public, rather than the professional economist, and his generalizations become somewhat platitudinous and didactic. This commonplaceness of analysis is largely due to the fact that the theory and economic significance of the various forms of co-operative organization have been pretty completely worked out in economic literature. Nevertheless, the mass of detail is fairly well organized, and the treatment sufficiently, if not impressively, systematic. One looks to find other excellences in an English treatise than clearness of exposition and nice analysis, and commonly does find, as one finds in *Co-operation at Home and Abroad*, a fulness of practical information, which is satisfying, if not always illuminating. The author has traveled extensively in the several countries mentioned, and has observed co-operation at work in many places. He expresses the hope that he has perhaps thrown some new light upon one aspect of modern agriculture in his discussion of co-operation as it has developed in European rural communities. In this connection he is disposed to emphasize the importance of the tendency toward small-scale intensive cultivation under peasant proprietorship, so manifest in many European communities, as a condition favorable to, and even necessitating further development of, agricultural co-operation. The small-scale peasant proprietor cannot own the more expensive machinery of modern culture, nor can he market his produce nor buy his supplies advantageously; he is, therefore, rather forced into co-operation with his neighbors. Co-operation extends to the peasant proprietor credit with which to undertake permanent improvements, it provides him with a modern equipment of implements, it markets his grain, and fruit, and eggs, it manufactures and markets his butter and cheese, it cures his bacon. Undoubtedly the small-

scale farmer needs co-operation of this sort, but an American reader, familiar with the very considerable development of co-operation among large-scale fruit growers and other agriculturists in the United States, is naturally disposed to underestimate the importance of small-scale farming as a condition of successful co-operation. Co-operation has certainly rendered great economic service to the peasant farmer of Europe, enabling him to hold his own in the "agricultural revolution" of the last century, but the assumption that co-operation is not equally essential and advantageous to the large-scale farmer seems unwarranted. Finally there is a restatement of the relation of co-operation to trade unionism, to socialism, and to capitalism, which is satisfactory and conventional. One who reads Mr. Fay's book will be well informed as to the extent and diverse character of successful co-operative association in European countries. Many of these forms seem more or less well adapted to the present needs and capacities of American communities.

J. C.

Socialism. By JOHN SPARGO. 2d ed. New York: Macmillan, 1909. 8vo, pp. xiv+349. \$1.25.

The revising for this edition has been so extensive as to increase the size of the book by about one-third. As this would indicate, the chief changes have been in the nature of additions, though a few errors have been corrected and in some cases more elaborate explanations attempted. Among the additions are a fuller account of the American career and influence of Robert Owen, and an enlarged discussion on the bearing of the theory of the materialistic conception of history upon religion. Most important of all, however, is the appearance of a new chapter on "The Means of Realization."

In this chapter the author frankly admits that he cannot tell exactly how the socialist state will come, but can only suggest the tendencies making for it, and point out the difficulties to be overcome. It will be an evolutionary, not a revolutionary change, however, for "no considerable body of socialists anywhere in the world today, and no socialist whose words have any influence in the movement, believe that there will be a sudden, violent change from capitalism to socialism." Some of the steps in this process will be the extension of the franchise rights, the initiative, the referendum, and the election of judges. The taking-over of productive property—the socialization of wealth—must also be gradual and piecemeal. The exact manner will have to be determined by the people at the time it is undertaken and cannot be dictated in advance on abstract principle. Therefore whether compensation should be paid cannot now be decided, though Mr. Spargo is careful to insist that "all the leading socialists of the world agree that compensation could be paid without doing violence to a single socialist principle, and most of them favor it." If the property were paid for in bonds the unearned increment of the bondholders could then be slowly eliminated by closing the field for productive investment and establishing a progressive income tax, a bond tax, and an inheritance tax. Thus, through easy and peaceful means the change may be brought about. This fairly typifies the growing spirit of opportunism now so rapidly gaining ground among the socialists of the country—a development which if long continued will bring us to the point where the distinction between the opportunist socialist and the advanced reformer will be narrow indeed.